



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

A CANNIBALISTIC PTEROPHRYNE.

In *Fishes of North Carolina* p. 400, speaking of the Mouse Fish, Smith says: "The habits of the species are known chiefly from its behavior in aquaria. The fish are cannibalistic, denuding their fellows of their fleshy appendages and fins and sometimes swallowing their smaller companions whole."

On July 2, 1915, I caught a *Pterophryne histrio* 85 mm. total length in the bight of Cape Lookout, N. C., and placed it in an aquarium aboard my yacht. It was very lively and continually moving about. After it had been in captivity about eighteen hours it was seen to disgorge a small *Pterophryne* 38 mm. in total length. I at once transferred both specimens to formalin solution.

This conclusively proves that the species does not confine its cannibalistic habit to life in captivity, as the small fish had positively been swallowed before capture.

RUSSELL J. COLES,
Danville, Va.

A LIST OF SANTO DOMINGO FISHES.

Many years ago a collection was received at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, made by Prof. W. M. Gabb, at Santo Domingo, in the eastern part of the island. As this collection was